

# The Sun

AND  
THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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## Why Not a Pre-Primary to Select Primary Campaign Managers?

According to public report and belief, there is in the Wood organization a conspicuous lack of harmony and conflict of authority between Colonel William C. Proctor, who holds the title of chairman of the National Campaign Committee, and the Hon. Frank H. Wood, whose official designation in the hierarchy is that of National Campaign Manager.

We are far from having any definite information regarding this inter-lane controversy, if it does in fact exist. The exact character of the issue pending between the National Campaign Chairman and the National Campaign Manager of the Wood forces has not yet been clearly disclosed. Whether it concerns broad principles and rival policies of anti-convention propaganda or financial methods of promotion or the geographical distribution of campaign effort or merely the pride and consequence of nominal leadership, only those who really know are in a position to say. Certain it is, however, that the reported clash has attracted general attention among practical politicians throughout the country; and that the interest in the outcome of the conference to be held in this town to-day, with General Leonard Wood himself present and voting, has been scarcely less lively than that excited by the prospect of significant returns from Indiana and California.

This reported conflict within the Wood organization, whatever may be the merits of the contesting persons or principles, presents to the mind of the disinterested observer yet another illustration of the futility and confusion of the anti-convention primary system as an attempt to obtain by statutory regulations an expression of the party's will in advance of the open convention called for the purpose of making nominations for President and Vice-President. We have been having a striking object lesson as to the failure of the Government controlled primary to do the very thing it was theoretically expected to do, namely, to remove the preliminary canvass from subterranean influences, and to permit an independent utterance of the voters' preferences on party procedure.

Years ago when there was first talk of regulating by law not only the machinery of the election itself but, in advance of that, the more private initiative of associations of citizens not officially recognized by law or then subject to the law's control in the matter of nominations, this newspaper expressed the belief that the primary system would make necessary sooner or later the pre-primary. What was meant by the pre-primary was some governmental device to bear the same relation to primary regulation as primary regulation bore to election regulation. For human nature, and particularly political human nature, is adroit in getting behind any obstacle intended to hamper its choice of methods of expressing its desires and purposes. If there was evil and danger in the convention system in the possibilities involved in the selection of the delegates who were to select the party's candidate, so might there be the same evil and danger in the possibilities involved in the selection of the candidates of the primary itself; and so on ad infinitum, step by step back toward the fountainhead of action.

Not to get too metaphysical, we have had in the present preliminary or primary campaign a pretty good illustration of the almost farcical futility of the so-called preferential primary to do what it was intended to do. Generally speaking, it has not brought out a conclusive vote of the parties. It has settled nothing in advance of their respective nominating conventions. Its working has been attended by unfortunate exhibitions of the very practices which it was designed to eliminate; for instance, the strong arm, long purse methods of forestalling representative action which The Sun and New York Herald has at times taken occasion to deplore. And here there evidence

has appeared even of collusive participation in the partisan poll. The whole experience is not encouraging, though it is instructive.

As to the lack of harmony which is said to have developed in the Wood organization, why should not such unfortunate incidents be attended to also by law? If it is important that the Government shall supervise in minute detail the preliminaries to nomination by unofficial organizations of citizens, why does not a logical extension of the idea require that in advance of the primaries there shall be pre-primaries to choose the men who are to run the preliminary campaign—to vote, to use the Wood case as an example, on the respective qualifications of Colonel Proctor and ex-Postmaster-General Hitchcock?

It must be apparent to every intelligent mind that the moral and intellectual qualifications of the preliminary campaign managers have a direct and important relation to the purity and reasonableness of the final result—the result after pre-primary, after primary and after nominating convention, in the person of the successful candidate which the elaborate process has produced to be the republic's President.

## A Blunder Mortifies a Great English Editor.

The editor of the *Saturday Review* of London unquestionably does an injustice to a numerous body of American artists in the subjoined paragraph:

"Let us see what it is that makes so many 'Scottishmen happy,' was Johnson's apology for drinking neat whiskey at Inverary. With a similar wish to see what makes so many English men, women and children happy, we passed a part of an afternoon at a famous 'merry' show. Apart from the physical objection to being switched 'back and forth' from one picture to another, which is bad for mind and eye, we were frankly disgusted to find that the whole thing was American from beginning to end. The scenes, the manners, the interests, were American. But, far worse, the language on the screen, the film story, was in such strong American slang that at times it was to us unintelligible. 'If Browning squeals, that's some bounce for me.' 'Why shoot elephants in Africa when there are so many ivory here at home?' These words have, we suppose, some meaning. But if this is the language that is being taught the rising generation, by methods far more impressive than any school or university, the sooner 'the literary gent' puts up his shutters and turns 'dock laborer the better for his health and purse.'"

It is obvious that in the first sentence quoted from the film the reporter has erred, and has substituted "some" for "the." "Some bounce" unless the reference were to a form of liquid refreshment of home manufacture and wide reputation for kick, would be meaningless. Plainly, Browning's squeal can have nothing to do with this beverage. But make the sentence read "If Browning squeals, that's (it's) the bounce for me," and the London critic should instantly absorb its significance.

The second cut-in is also incorrectly transcribed. Instead of "ivories," which is understood by persons of culture to mean piano keys, read "ivory dentures." With this change the sentence becomes "Why shoot elephants in Africa when there are so many ivory dentures here at home?" and the editor of the *Saturday Review* will instantly comprehend its message. We say this with complete confidence because the gifted and highly educated author of the legend assures us by outburst board that he had the genial and accomplished editor of that jolly publication in mind when he composed it.

## Our Strange Trade Balance.

Our imports from Europe are now of very much greater volume than their Custom House values indicate because in that trade we buy in pounds francs, lire and marks which are depressed in our exchange markets all the way from 20 per cent. to 80 per cent. Our exports to Europe are of smaller relative volume than their Custom House values indicate because we sell in dollars and of smaller positive volume, because, at that, our dollar prices are roughly doubled over normal times and conditions.

In March our imports from Europe as recorded by the Department of Commerce were \$85,000,000 higher than in March of last year. But of this amount \$11,000,000 was from France. A year ago our Government was figuring French imports at normal franc values of about 20 cents. To-day when our Government is figuring them at actual exchange market values in this country, the franc is worth over here about 6 cents. French imports, therefore, may have gone up in volume not merely three times, as indicated by the Department of Commerce money figures, but all of nine times.

Italian imports went up in March, by the Department of Commerce figures, nearly five times over what they were a year ago. But with the lira worth here only a quarter of its normal value the volume of our imports from Italy for March may be up twenty times.

Imports from the United Kingdom went up from some \$19,000,000 to some \$80,000,000—roughly about three times. But with the pound figured a year ago at some \$4.87 and now at about a dollar less, the gain in volume may be more than three and one-half times.

Imports from Germany went up

from about \$72,000 to \$7,000,000. On the face of it these figures increased about ninety times. But with marks quoted here at 15 cents instead of a normal value of nearly 24 cents, the increase in volume may have been about 1,200 times!

Now it is true that when a foreign trade balance is struck it is not the volume, but the dollar, that counts in determining who is the debtor and who is the creditor. Nevertheless, anybody who stops to think will understand that if one nation should send us perhaps two shiploads of goods as against one shipload she took from us, and another perhaps five shiploads as against one shipload she took from us, and still another perhaps fifty shiploads as against one shipload she took from us—when the exchange of actual commodities should get on any such basis as that—it would be only a question of time until our markets became submerged under a tide of foreign goods.

In March we were taking in from the rest of North America nearly as much in actual dollars as we were sending out to it. From South America we were taking in \$20,000,000 more than we were sending. From Asia we were taking in \$35,000,000 more than we were sending. From Africa we were taking in \$10,000,000 more than we were sending.

In our total foreign trade our export balance for March was \$295,000,000, but our export balance against Europe alone was \$340,000,000. The balance against us by other continents and countries, therefore, was \$45,000,000. It was poor, broken down, bankrupt Europe which was paying us with low powered money while we were paying pretty much all the rest of the world with our high powered American dollars.

Our foreign trade, in other words, has got itself into such a lopsided situation that without economically destitute and physically starved Europe bidding desperately for our goods we might be worrying as much about meeting our foreign balances as some of the countries of the Old World are now worrying about meeting theirs to us.

## The Comparatively Small Increase in Housing Cost.

Without wishing to add warmth to the already hot blood of enraged tenants let us call attention to the figures of the Federal Department of Labor on the increase of living costs in the last five years. These show that on the average housing in this country has advanced less than all—only 23 per cent., while clothing has gone up 210 per cent. and food 91 per cent. It is likely that a comparison made this month would show a further advance in rents, but possibly not enough to bring them even with the advance of 50 per cent. in fuel and light.

The *Record and Guide*, which has been digging into the housing, and particularly the apartment, question, has no consolation for renters. It says that the rents which must be charged in the handful of new buildings now being put up will be from 150 to 175 per cent. above the prices before the war.

It is not only that the wages in the building trades have doubled and that material has risen from 100 to 500 per cent. The cost of borrowing money, the higher expenses of operation and the growing tax rate all add to the burden which no investor is going to assume unless he expects to get a return on his risk.

The tenant may be vexed because his rent is raised, but the prospective landlord is scared away by the gobblins of labor, material, operation, taxes and legislation. And the last of these is not the least fearsome. Of the measures recently adopted by Albany the *Record and Guide* says that "the passing of such laws is fair warning that further, unreasoned legislation may be enacted next year to govern new buildings. The prospective builder thus faces a prohibitive risk."

That has always been one of the dangers of such laws; and yet we find them enacted just at the time when it is important to encourage building. Is capital likely to build on an uncertain expectancy of 6 per cent. net return when it can buy Government bonds yielding that formerly attractive figure?

## How the Danes Beat Radicalism.

The final count of the votes in the recent Danish general election marks the end of a strife which had brought about a peculiarly interesting political situation in Denmark. The question which was left to the nation to decide was practically this: Should it support the extreme radical element in its demands for the overthrow of the present kingdom and the establishment in its place of a socialist republic, or should it support the conservative element and the existing Government? A Copenhagen newspaper, commenting on the results, says that the election passed like a steam roller over the Radicals and crushed their brutal arrogance.

The crisis was precipitated late in March, when in remonstrance against the King's dismissal of Prime Minister Zahle the Socialists and Radicals held a noisy demonstration in front of the royal palace, declaring that the King had acted in an unconstitutional and high handed manner. There was a strong menace of revolution in the mob's threat to tie up all the country's industries by a general strike, its insults to the Government and rul-

ing house, and its apparent readiness to resort to lawless measures.

A considerable misunderstanding regarding Minister Zahle's position existed not only outside of Denmark but within the nation itself. He had held office since a year before the war, and although he was unable to command a majority in the Riksdag he refused to take the necessary steps for the dissolution of that body and the ordering of a new general election. His reason for this, it is now understood, was that he was endeavoring to build up a machine which would pass the election laws he favored and which would give him a strong advantage.

He unquestionably overestimated his own popularity and the strength of his radical supporters. The Zahle party emerged from the strife with scarcely more than half its former strength, while all its opponents showed a decided increase in popular support. The Socialists have 42 votes in the new Riksdag and can depend perhaps upon the 17 Radical votes. Against them, however, are the Liberals, who won 48 votes, and the Conservative party with 28 votes and the Trades party with 7, both of which will act with the Liberals on all vital issues.

The Danes can now go back to their farms and dairies and their task of furnishing Europe with its much needed food supply firm in the belief that for the present at least they are secure in the existing form of Government and free from the menace of extreme radicalism.

## A Good Fourteenth Point.

Senator THOMAS, also, is a writer of fourteen points. He recently introduced in the Senate for consideration of platform writers in both Chicago and San Francisco a politico-literary composition of fourteen points, all likely to suit some and some likely to suit all the people. These three points will surely meet with general approval, at least among the respectable number of voters not attending either national convention:

"10. Revision and decrease of national taxation to the lowest possible rate compatible with the actual needs of an economic national administration."

"12. All appropriations to be wholly confined to public objects and purposes."

"13. The consumer is the ultimate taxpayer. Though unrecognized he is entitled to our first consideration whatever his political affiliations or lack of political influence."

But there will be praise bestowed upon the final point which, brief as it is, seems the one which should be written large on the walls of the Chicago and the San Francisco committee rooms where foregather statesmen selecting, smoothing, painting and otherwise doling up planks for platforms:

"14. Pointing with pride and viewing with alarm will catch no votes in 1920."

Point 14 will keep the delegates in mind of what they must not point at. It will urge them to cultivate the line art of omission.

The literary lady who finds that married life runs easily when husband and wife have separate establishments announces her theory at a time unfitted for imitation by many. It is hard enough to find one apartment, let alone pay for two.

A juror's lot is not a happy one, to judge by the number of talesmen who wish to be excused. But when all a juror has to do is to sit and hear one of GAFFNEY'S novels read from start to finish the lot of the twelve good men and true seems softer than slaving at a desk—the only places where much slaving is done nowadays.

The historical old bridge at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, one of the industrial landmarks of the West, has been purchased by the Government, according to a despatch from Washington. This was the second bridge built across the Missouri, and was used by many of the early Western wagon trains bound for Kansas and the Rocky Mountain region. Styles change in Western railway bridges as they do in New York skyscrapers, and as long ago as 1852 the old Leavenworth bridge fell into disuse. The Government has been planning its purchase for some time, but only recently was it able to bring this about. Somebody sold the old bridge to a Holland company a quarter of a century ago and this concern has been its owner ever since.

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## UNDER TWO FLAGS.

The Imperialist Rans With American and With British Crowns.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: To suppose that the British marine engineer has anything to learn from his American compeer is ludicrous in the extreme. Could "A," who compares the Imperialist's performances under British and American naval management, hear the frantic calls for help sent out daily by wireless from American ships, calls due to the incompetency of their engineers, he would quickly modify his views. So frequent are these S O S signals that the Shipping Board issued an order to the effect that only in the case of grave danger was a Shipping Board ship to accept assistance from a ship other than one similarly operated.

I have no knowledge of the later performances of the Imperialist. On her first voyage under British operators she made a long passage owing to the forced draft apparatus being removed before being handed over. Whether this apparatus was taken out of the ship through petty jealousy I am not prepared to say. If "A" is a practical man he will appreciate the difficulties of running a forced draft job by natural draft.

When the Imperialist was taken over by American engineers they had the assistance of German engineers who knew the machinery. When British engineers took over the ship they did not have any such assistance, nor did they require it.

## SULKING LABOR.

Benefits Are Forgotten at the Moment of Their Receipt.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: If it is true that many alien girls employed in the factories of this city are paid more wages a week than some of the professors of Rutgers College receive as salary, is there any reason for their being dissatisfied?

If it is true that many alien tailors and craftsmen of different kinds of trades are receiving wages that are three and four times those paid for similar labor five years ago and yet have a shorter week, should they not have some satisfaction for their employer who furnishes the capital and does his best to increase production rather than to shrink in their work and thereby lessen it? Has the man who furnishes the capital to run the business and the brains to direct it no rights as labor should respect?

What would many of these alien workers do if they were to come here and enjoy all of the privileges of American born citizens and then be allowed to contribute to making conditions worse by not doing a fair day's work? Can they not remember when they worked from sunrise to sunset for a mere pittance, and had but little in the way of clothing or comfort?

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 4.

## DICKENS, DIAGNOSTICIAN.

An Admirer of the Novelist Uses His Long Memory.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: One of your correspondents wants to know who was the doctor and at what time and place he made the statement about Dickens's diagnosis of a paralytic in one of his stories. I think I can give him some information.

The year of Charles Dickens's death, 1870, there were several conventions held in Great Britain, that of the British Scientific Association for one, also that of the British Medical Association. It was at the latter that the medical association met. The president, whose name I forget, in passing a vote of condolence with the nation in its loss and eulogizing Dickens, mentioned the remarkable fact to his associates that Charles Dickens, with no scientific medical training, correctly diagnosed the symptoms of every invalid in his books. A famous physiognomist of that day also stated that the delineations of Dickens's characters were scientifically true. I am sorry I cannot be more specific, but hope I am giving some light on the subject.

GEORGE P. FAGAN.  
STATEN ISLAND HOSPITAL, May 4.

## RIDDLE OF THE CHURN.

Milk Worth \$3.35 Used to Make a Pound of 60 Cent Butter.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Would you like to know a test just made to find the real cost of a pound of butter?

The cows were Jerseys and Guernseys. They tested from 5.5 to 7.7 butter fats, so the milk was all it should be. Six quarts was used. This at 14 cents—a low price for such milk—is 84 cents. The yield in butter was just one quarter of a pound.

A pound would consequently really cost, without taking into consideration the labor, electricity to run the churn, paper and boxes to do it up, and stamps for postage, just \$3.35 a pound. That makes it look cheap at 60 cents, doesn't it?

Of course the skimmed or separated milk is used for young calves, pigs or chickens. But it's more profitable to sell the milk.

E. T. D.  
GLADSTONE, N. J., May 4.

## The Cave Man Worked Hard for His Long Green.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: It is not unlikely that there are in the United States a few citizens—just a few, of course—who do not know all that there is to know about Federal money; poor creatures who may have a caveman's notion that the more of a thing there is the easier it should be to get some of it. To such benighted ones how puzzling it must be to understand why they are so short of long green—as it may be that call paper money—when they read that the circulation of Federal Reserve notes increased from March 1 to April 1 by \$43,851,625, and from the latter date to April 30 by \$76,115,000. But any sort of fellow who can't easily understand why his purse doesn't jingle with gold when he goes to the bank, including bullion in the Treasury, decreased from March 1 to April 1 by the tidy sum of \$58,438,055.

## In France One Fights for Honor.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: It may not be untimely to recall the reply of a French soldier when asked by an American how he could be contented with his small pay of five cents a day:

"In France one fights for honor." That is the spirit! It will be a good day for this or any other country when patriotic effort is measured with money.

F. M.  
NEW YORK, May 4.

## JAPAN AND HER FUTURE.

The Only Country East of Suez That Is Capable of Self-Government.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: In the first part of your editorial article on Japan last Sunday, wishing to point out a certain moral, you picture the pitiful state of the downtrodden people when Perry opened up the country; but in the latter part, when you wish to point out a certain moral, you speak of the two and a half centuries of profound peace which these happy people had enjoyed in seclusion, or words to that effect. It is a paradox. As a matter of fact, for 236 years 93 per cent. of the people were never mistreated. If they were deprived of their liberty they did not know it. Only 10 per cent. were killing each other.

You also refer to the Japanese Government adopting the German form of doing things and prophesy that she will keep a crop that Germany has adopted. The German kind of government because it was the best adapted to the genius of her people, and had she not done so she would long ago have become a Russian colony. She will liberalize her government, which with her kind of people must be done from the top down and not from the bottom up, as soon as education of the masses is sufficiently advanced, and nowhere is it being so widely encouraged by the Government as in Japan. Self-government is a matter of race civilization, and at present only the Anglo-Saxon race is capable of it. Look at the mess in Europe now.

The general inference from your editorial is that had Japan a form of government like ours, she would cease her operations in Korea, China and Siberia, ignoring the fact that "there is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will." England is the most liberal country in the world to-day, and yet her empire was never so large as it is now. Japan is the only country east of Suez that is capable of self-government without foreign advisers. She is also the only East Asian race who instinctively have a knowledge of the care and preservation as well as the use of weapons of precision. Hence she will eventually dominate the whole of Asia, no matter what her form of government. Why do almost all of our newspapers and magazines continually knock Japan?

E. M. BARBER,  
Captain, U. S. N., retired.  
NEW YORK, May 4.

## CLEAN BASEBALL WANTED.

A Reminder to Players Not to Treat Umpires Rudely.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The prediction has been made that this will be the most prosperous season in the history of professional baseball, especially in New York, the greatest baseball city in the nation.

The prediction has been borne out to some extent by the size of the crowds who have attended games at the Polo Grounds when the Giants and the Yankees have played there. Although the season is still young, however, a cloud has been looming up on the horizon in the form of misbehavior among the players, and unless the evil is quickly stamped out the popularity of the game may be affected, for lovers of clean baseball are not apt to countenance rowdy tactics for any length of time. Their displeasure will of course reflect the box office receipts, and the players should bear in mind the fact that the public pays the salaries.

The outbreak of rowdiness at the Polo Grounds has not been confined to the American League, for teams in the National League have sinned as well. Witness the conduct of members of the Philadelphia team of the National League a few weeks ago, when Frank Fitch, third baseman of the Giants, threw a Phillies player out at the plate. The entire team from the City of Brotherly Love immediately gathered around the umpire and gave voice to their feelings. It was looked upon as a disgraceful act to assault the field officers, and none was louder or more incensed than their manager, Garry Cravath. The latter, however, lost some of his wrath when he knocked the first ball pitched to him for a home run.

Now the Yankees show signs of the same spirit, and recently in a game between the Boston Red Sox and the home team it was necessary for Umpire Bill Dinneen to order Manager Miller Huggins to leave the field. Two days prior to that the entire Yankee team gathered around Umpire Dinneen and Nallen to object to a ruling and Carl Mays was ordered to the bench.

NEW YORK, May 4.

## One Mill Which Will Not Close.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The statement contained in a despatch from Providence, published by you on May 3, that the Stillwater Worsted Mills closes Friday is not true. Likewise is the statement untrue that the Stillwater Worsted Mills has declared that the wooden mill at Nasoneville will close next Friday. This company has no control over the operations of the mill at Nasoneville. Our mill is not going to shut down. It will be operated as usual, excepting for the abandonment of the extra shift in one department. This curtailment is not influenced by wage considerations of any kind.

STILLWATER WORSTED MILLS,  
MARTIN T. LEE, Treasurer.  
HARRISVILLE, R. I., May 4.

## The Circus Horses.

The unwelcome sound of multitudinous hoofs on the city pavement,  
Like the slow, cool clatter of stones  
Under a retreating wave on a beach,  
Hurtles me to the window, in the May  
To-night.  
To watch with delight a long cavalcade  
Of white steeds  
Willowing two and two, and lightly harnessed  
By traces in fours and sixes—  
Streaks, gleams, superb draught horses of the circus.  
On their way uptown to draw the menagerie  
Rans to the train sheds for departure.  
Actually horses fit for knights and crusaders  
To ride.  
And, seeming now to have strayed from  
Some ancient medieval painting,  
So alien and ornate do they appear to  
Eyes accustomed to the ceaseless torrents  
Of automobiles;  
So gracefully their muscular bodies  
And elegant progress.  
When the furiously rushing wheels and  
Sharp level lines of the cars have  
Scoured and wearied the vision almost  
To exhaustion.  
And the unwhispered placid roll of their  
Hoofs across so strangely calm,  
And the raucous din of the myriad  
Squealing horns.  
And these are the light under which the  
Horses pass  
Shed the brilliance on the mounded  
haunches.  
They gleam smooth as satin,  
Wild, exquisite as the tender downy gloss  
On the backs of angels.  
Behold their glancing alabaster wings.  
ELMER WARRA.

## HAIL MCCORMACK AS SONG PRINCE

Archbishop Hayes So Describes Him at Farewell Dinner.

## SINGS TO PROVE IT

Two Songs and Other Things Reward 800 Diners at Waldorf-Astoria.

John McCormack was the guest of honor at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night given by the friends in recognition of his services to the country during the war and to bid him a pleasant journey on his impending trip around the world. About 800 persons, including some of the most prominent citizens of New York, gave the tenor a remarkable ovation when he sang two of his songs, "A Broken Down Shack in Athlone" and "Then You'll Remember Me."

Mayor Hylan told how Mr. McCormack's efforts had raised over \$500,000 for war charities. He said the city recognizes the tremendous educational value of music as exemplified by the famous singer and is proud to number him among its citizens.

Archbishop Hayes hailed McCormack as the Prince of Song and "the apostle of Almighty God who tuncs song into gladness." He said that he had known McCormack since he was a boy in California, an old friend of the tenor, compared him to Orpheus, whose magic voice "softened stones," in his ability to raise money for charity.

"I could rather be Erley Caruso than Robinson Crusoe," said Senator Phelan, "and I would rather be John McCormack than John Rockefeller. There is no reason why McCormack may not be both."

William J. Henderson, musical critic of The Sun and New York Herald, spoke of Mr. McCormack's talents and his great contribution to the musical life of New York. Secretary Daniels, who was to have spoken, was prevented from leaving Washington by war news. Victor J. Dowling, toast master, read letters of regret from Gov. Smith, Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, Gov. Francis B. Seward of New York, and Bishop Curley of Florida, the long time friend of Mr. McCormack.

Fritz Kreisler played several of his songs and Clarence Whitehill sang "Gypsy John," a song by Clay.

Among those present were the Very Rev. John J. Dunn, Dr. John T. Bottomley, the Right Rev. Joseph F. Mooney, the Rev. Howard Ruffield, Daniel F. Coahan, John R. Col. Edward L. Logan, David I. Walsh, Major-General Clarence R. Edwards, Gov. Edward I. Edwards, James W. Gerard, the Right Hon. Joseph P. Kamp, Dr. Joseph Silverman, William D. Cunningham, the Rev. Michael J. Earls, John P. O'Brien and the Rev. Joseph P. Dinneen.

## SINGERS BIDDEN TO MEMORIAL FESTIVAL

3,000 in Garden Will Honor Dead War Heroes.

Invitations were issued yesterday by the memorial festival committee, of which Major Lovell Spencer is chairman, to all persons who sing to join the chorus of 3,000 who will appear at the memorial festival and symphony in honor of those who lost their lives in the national service during the war to be given at Madison Square Garden May 26 and 27.

The garden will be decorated with a forest of shrubbery and flowers and there will be special lighting effects. Two thousand school children, with the cooperation of the military and naval authorities at Fort Jay and the New York Navy Yard will take part in the first "In Memory of Our Hero Dead" service, which it is proposed to hold annually hereafter. The second ceremonial will be an allegorical pageant and a singing of the meaning of America, the land of opportunity, to the oppressed people of the earth.

Persons wishing to join the chorus are asked to send their names and addresses to the memorial festival committee, 7 East Thirty-sixth street, and report at 8 o'clock to-night in the High School of Commerce, 115 West Sixty-fifth street.

## FOREIGN BORN AND LEGIONS WILL MEET

Americanism Will Be Theme of Coney Gatherings.

Beginning May 15 and daily for two weeks thereafter, at Luna Park, Coney Island, the different legion posts of the United States and foreign born will have thousands of their foreign born population whose favorite resort and outing place is "Coney." At this reunion the ideals of Americanism will be explained to those of foreign birth and advantages and duties of American citizenship impressed upon them.

On the days which will be set aside for the different nationalities the leaders of radical groups will be invited to gather and bring to Luna Park as many representatives as possible for special meetings.

The national, State and civic agencies and the voluntary associations that are expressly organized to promote Americanism will be afforded the opportunity not only to set forth their own programs, methods and accomplishments, but to come into contact with the members of the legion and thus discover their mutual object and interests and thereby arrive at a common basis of understanding.

Offices have been established in the Hall of Records, City Hall Park, telephone Worth 1011; and 784 Broadway, telephone Stuyvesant 470.

## PRINCETON DIPLOMAS GIVEN 31 THEOLOGS

Twenty-two Are Made Bachelors of Divinity.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. PRINCETON, May 4.—The 108th annual commencement of Princeton Theological Seminary was held here this morning when 31 theologists received their diplomas. Twenty-two of this number received their Bachelor of Divinity degree.

Dr. C. O. Thompson, the president of the United States University, delivered the chief address of the graduation exercises on "Present Day Problems." Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, president of the seminary, presided at the exercises, which were held in the Miller chapel of the seminary.

One of the features of the commencement exercises was the return of eleven members of the class of 1865, who came back here to celebrate their fifty-fifth anniversary. An alumni luncheon in the graduate school followed the commencement program.

## The Sun

AND  
THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE SUN was founded by Ben Day in 1833. THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835. THE SUN-HERALD was founded by Charles A. Dana in 1868. It became the property of Frank A. Munsey in 1916. THE NEW YORK HERALD remained the sole property of its founder until his death in 1918, when it was sold to James Gordon Bennett, succeeded by the ownership of the paper, which continued in his hands until his death in 1